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SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES ON THE *PLATYPODIDAE* OF FORMOSA III

BY

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During the past five years the writer has published two supplementary notes on the *Platypodidae* of Formosa¹⁾, and now he wishes to note some items later found out by him with regard to this family.

His thanks are due to the professors and colleagues who assisted him in his present work by sending him from various parts of Japan and elsewhere very valuable specimens and literature. These gentlemen are Prof. Y. NIJJIMA, Prof. H. YUASA, Dr. C. F. C. BEESON, Dr. L. G. E. KALSHOVEN, Mr. J. E. A. LEWIS, Mr. HIROHARU YUASA, Mr. TOSHIBUMI KOJIMA, Mr. JINHAKU SONAN, and Mr. YOSHIZANE HITAKA.

1. *Platypus modestus* BLANDFORD

Trans. Ent. Soc. London, p. 133 (1894); NIJJIMA, Trans. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. III, p. 5 (1910); MURAYAMA, Journ. Coll. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. Vol. XIX, p. 283 (1928).

This species was reported from Nikko, Shimidsutoge and Kumanotaira, but the host trees were not mentioned. Recently T. KOJIMA collected it from *Acer palmatum* THUNB. in the district of Chichibu (near Tokyo).

2. *Platypus severini* BLANDFORD

Trans. Ent. Soc. London, p. 136 (1894); NIJJIMA, Journ. Coll. Agr. Tohoku Imp. Univ. Sapporo Vol. III, Pt. 2, p. 171 (1909); Trans. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. V, pt. 1, p. 5 (1913); Forest Ins. p. 162 (1913); MURAYAMA, Journ. Coll. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. Vol. XV, pt. 4, p. 212 (1925); Ibid. p. 283 (1928).

Previously reported from Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Formosa. Y. HITAKA has collected four specimens (♂ ♂, ♀ ♀, May 5, 1922) from Naidaijinyama (Kiushu), in beech trees. This gives evidence that this

1) Journ. Coll. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ., Vol. XV, 1925
Journ. Coll. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ., Vol. XIX, 1928

species is widely distributed throughout the Japanese Empire, from Hokkaido to Formosa.

3. *Platypus solidus* WALKER

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), Vol. II, p. 286 (1859); CHAPUIS, Monogr. d. Platyp. p. 267 (1865); LEA, Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoira, p. 135 (1909); STROHMEYER, Ent. Mitteil. I, p. 42 (1912); SAMPSON, Ann. Mag. Hist. Serv. 9 Vol. VI, p. 106 (1919); BEESON, Ind. Forest. p. 24 (1921); SPEYER, Bul. Ent. Res. London XIV, pt. 1, pp. 11-13 (1923); MURAYAMA, Journ. Coll. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ., Vol. XV, pt. 4, p. 213 (1925); Journ. Chosen Nat. Hist. Soc. No. 11, p. 27 (1930).

This species is an omnivorous insect very widely distributed in tropical Asia. The writer once examined the Formosan form in the collection of the Central Research Institute of Formosa Government, and recently he was able to collect many specimens from Koryo (Korea, Aug. 20 and Oct. 27, 1929), in the felled trees of *Carpinus laxiflora* BL.

He received last year several specimens from two localities:—from the vicinity of Macassar, Java, sent by Dr. KALSHOVEN, four specimens (3 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀) which perfectly coincide with the description of *P. solidus exilis* CHAP., and *P. pilifrons* CHAP.²⁾ (the female of *P. solidus* WALK), and from Nanto (Formosa), two specimens (♂ ♀) sent by Prof. NIJJIMA, which were caught in the trunk of *Psidium guajacum* LINN.:—they have characteristics of the variety of this species from Celebes. It is noticeable that this tropical species thrives well far north in the central Korea, and so it shows that it can stand different kinds of climate.

4. *Platypus calamus* BLANDFORD

Trans. Ent. Soc. London p. 137 (1894); MURAYAMA, Journ. Coll. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. Vol. XV, pt. 4, p. 232 (1925).

Several specimens from Kiushu districts were sent to the writer as shown in the following table.

Habitat	Date	Number of Specimens	Host trees	Collector
Naidaijinyama (Kumamoto Prefecture)	{ 28. July 1922 4. Oct. 1922 }	3 (♂ ♂), 5 (♀ ♀)	<i>Onoclea gilya</i> BL. <i>O. acuta</i> THUNB.	Y. HITAKA
Takahara (Miyazaki Prefecture)	{ 24. March 1929 1. Dec. 1929 }			
Amakusa (Kumamoto Prefecture)	27. Oct. 1928	1 (♂)	<i>Lithocarpus cuspidata</i> NAKAI	Y. NIJJIMA

2) Monogr. d. Platyp. p. 268 (1865)

5. *Platypus lepidus flectus* NIJJIMA et MURAYAMA

Platypus lepidus formosanus NIJJIMA et MURAYAMA, Journ. Coll. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. Vol. XV, pt. 4, p. 214 (1925).

Unfortunately the writer overlooked the fact that the name *formosanus* was duplicated for a species and a subspecies in the same genus. Therefore he has substituted the above instead of the previously adopted one.

This species was reported from Rengeti forest and recently several specimens were sent from two districts of Formosa. One of the said districts is Arisan and the specimen were collected by M. MAKI, and sent to the writer through the kindness of J. SONAN. The other is Nanto, and the specimen was collected by Prof. NIJJIMA from the tree of *Psidium guajacum* LINN. This shows the fact that this species is distributed widely in the middle of the island of Formosa.

6. *Platypus lewisi* BLANDFORD

Trans. Ent. Soc. London, p. 134 (1894); MURAYAMA, Journ. Coll. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. Vol. XV, pt. 4, p. 211 (1925).

BLANDFORD recorded from Miyano shita, Kiga and Yuyana, and the writer from Formosa, but the host trees remain unknown. Recently, Y. HITAKA collected two specimens (♂♂, March 21 and Dec. 1, 1929) in the living trees of *Quercus gilva* BLUME. He states that this species also attacks the trees of *Abies firma* S. et Z. in the province of Kiushu.

7. *Platypus formosanus* NIJJIMA et MURAYAMA

Journ. Coll. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. Vol. XV, p. 215 (1925).

This characteristic species of Japan was recorded by the writer from Rengeti forest of Formosa: Prof. NIJJIMA collected them from *Psidium guajacum* LINN. in Horisha on March 19, 1920. These specimens as well one species of host trees were sent to the writer in due time.

8. *Platypus Niijimai* MURAYAMA n. sp.

Male. Castaneous brown, the elytra darker caudad. *Front* flat, dull with chagreened surface, paler in colour on the anterior third, with short longitudinal median line. *Vertex* with three shining longitudinal vittae, of which the lateral two diverge anteriorly, the remaining surfaces being covered with irregular large punctures. *Prothorax* quadrate, shining, uniformly covered with rather large punctures, without any group of punctures along the median sulcus. *Elytra* twice longer than the breadth of prothorax, subcylindrical, slightly dilated caudad, sulcate, sulcus shallow in the middle,

deeper and dilated towards the declivity, depressed behind the bases, chagreened, with a series of large punctures; interstices subconvex, shining, with one to three irregular series of fine and large punctures, the third and fifth dilated and coalesced at the bases where a few tubercles and hairs are found, narrowed caudad, continuing as low tuberculous and piliferous elevations on the rather abrupt declivity, ceasing after reaching the center of the declivity, the second, third, fifth and seventh provided with a small polished protuberance respectively at the upper border of declivity, the second and third coalesced behind the center of declivity, where provided with a prominent tubercle, the fourth and sixth extremely narrowed on the declivity, the eighth gradually elevated towards the apex, forming a serrate lateral margin of declivity, ending in a rounded external angle, apical border of elytra transverse, convex, the surface of the declivity before the apex, flat, chagreened. *Abdomen* convex, with piliferous punctures, the last visible segment with many tubercles.

Measurements:—

	♂
Length of body	2.87 mm
Length of prothorax	1.07
Breadth " "	1.07
Length of elytra	2.07
Breadth " " (at the bases)	1.07
" " " (before the declivity)	1.20

Habitat:—Nanto (Formosa, March 20, 1920, Y. NIJIMA leg.).

Trees attacked.—*Psidium guajacum* LINN.

Two specimens were collected by Prof. NIJIMA. As the specimens are very scarce, it makes dissection almost impracticable so that the sex is to be determined by a comparison of general external form of this genus.

This species come under *Platypi sulcati* CHAPUIS³, and dose not have any allied species in this group. In the construction of the declivity it resembles somewhat the shape of *P. modestus* BLANDFORD⁴ and *P. curtatus* SAMPSON⁵, but the body is much smaller than that of the two latter species, and differs by the special form of the elevations of eighth interstice on the declivity, and the polished protuberances on the upper borders of the same part of elytra; besides this species also is not provided with any close or grouped punctations on the two sides of prothoracic median sulcus. *P.*

3) Monogr. d. Platyp. p. 233 (1905)

4) Trans. Ent. Soc. London, p. 133 (1894)

5) Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser. 9. Vol. X, p. 286 (1923)

curvatus SAMPSON possesses the elongated prothorax and not sulcate elytral striae, from which it is clear that it does not belong to the group of *P. sulcatus*.

9. *Crossotarsus niponicus* BLANDFORD

Trans. Ent. Soc. London p. 130 (1894); NIJJIMA, Journ. Coll. Tohoku Imp. Univ. Vol. III, p. 171 (1909); Forest Ins. p. 161 (1913); Forest protection, p. 318 (1924); MURAYAMA, Journ. Coll. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. Vol. XV, pt. 4, 207 (1925); ibid, 287 (1928).

Recently the writer received several specimens from the following districts.

Habitat	Date	Number of specimens	Host trees	Collector
Chuzenji (Nikko, 4,440 ft.)	16, Aug. 1929	1 (♂)	Unknown	E. A. LEWIS
Umagaeshi (Nikko)	24, July 1925	1 (♂)	do.	Hiro. YUASA
Naidaijinyama (Kiushiu)	5, Oct. 1922	2 (♂ ♀)	cut trees of <i>Fagus Sieboldi</i> and <i>Quercus myrsinaefolia</i> .	Y. HITAKA
do.	do.	1 (♂ ♀)	cut trees of <i>Fagus Sieboldi</i> .	Y. HITAKA

10. *Crossotarsus flavomaculatus* STROHMEYER

Ent. Mitt. Berlin, Bd. I. p. 40 (1912); MURAYAMA, Journ. Coll. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. Vol. XV, pt. 4, p. 205 (1925).

As the writer has stated above, he was not able to collect specimens coinciding perfectly with the original description of this species. In May 1930, through the kindness of Dr. L. G. E. KALSHOVEN of Java, he received a pair of the insects from Java, bearing the label of this specific name. Both sexes of these specimens coincide perfectly with the characteristics described with the exception of the cordate patch on both sides of median sulcus on the prothorax of the female. The latter characteristics is mentioned in the original description as the one, easily distinguishing this species from others, but this was omitted in the figure of Genera Insectorum (*Platypodidae*)⁶ by the same author. Consequently, the obsolescence or absence of this sexual sign seems probale occasionally.

11. *Crossotarsus koryoensis* MURAYAMA

Journ. Chosen Nat. Hist. Soc. No. 11. p. 39 (1930)

6) Genera Insectorum, *Platypodidae*, pl. 7

This species was recently discovered in a large trunk of *Quercus acutissima* BL. in the Koryo forest and in a trunk of *Quercus aliena* BL. in the zoological garden of Keijo, infested with some fungi. In Korea, this seems to be very common in the forests.

12. *Crossotarsus quercivorus* MURAYAMA

Journ. Coll. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. Sapporo, Vol. XV. pt. 4, p. 229 (1925).

The author previously recorded this species twice. On July 1930, he received a specimen from Amakusa (an island in the western part of Kiushiu) caught by Prof. NIJIMA from *Lithocarpus cuspidata* NAKAI.

13. *Diapus aculeatus* BLANDFORD

Trans. Ent. Soc. London p. 139 (1994); NIJIMA, Forest protect. Bd. I, p. 287 (1928); C. F. C. BEESON, Ind. Forest. p. 22 (1921).

This species was reported from Kiushu, and recently the writer received from Y. HITAKA the specimens taken from *Quercus acuta* THUNB. and *Quercus myrsinaefolia* BL. This species seems to be very common in Kiushu, and as it has many tropical characteristics, it is supposed to be widely propagated in the oriental region. Dr. C. F. C. BEESON⁷⁾ has also recorded this species with a question mark as one of the borers of *Quercus incana* and *Quercus semicarpifolia* in Kangra, Panjab, w. Almora, U. P. of India. Some specimens closely allied to this were also sent to the present writer from Java by Dr. L. G. E. KALSHOVEN. As these specimens seem to have been treated as a subspecies of this species, the writer wishes her to give its description, with the female characteristics of the type species which has not yet been described.

14. *Diapus aculeatus javanus* MURAYAMA, n. subsp.

The localities of *Diapus aculeatus* BLANDF. were limited previously to the province of Kiushu, Japan, but the present subspecies came from Java (600 m on Mt. Gédé, Sept. 1924. KALSHOVEN leg.), kindly sent to the writer by Dr. L. G. E. KALSHOVEN. This subspecies is closely allied to the type species, but the body is small as is shown in the table below, and all the embossment of the body surfaces is weak. The male (nec. CHAPUIS), with the front indistinctly punctated and the short longitudinal middle line instead of the elevated keel; the apex of each elytron has one spine, thick and as long as the three spines of the interstices. Female with the apex of elytra ending in sharp edge, without forming perpendicular impression

7) Ind. Forest. p. 22 (1921)

or oblique grooves as in the case of the type species.

Measurements of the body parts:—

	♂	♀
Length of body	2.50 mm	2.73 mm
Length of prothorax	0.67	0.73
Breadth "	0.60	0.60
Length of elytra	1.43	1.43
Breadth " (at the bases)	0.60	0.73
" " (before the declivity)	0.67	0.57

Type in the collection of the writer.

15. *Diapus aculeatus* BLANDFORD, fem. (nec. CHAPUIS) nov.

♀. Slightly longer and paler than in the male.

Front elongate quadrate, with long transverse keel, flat, impressed slightly over the mouth and strongly behind the keel, strigose with sparse, longitudinally elongated punctures; *vertex* as in the male; scapus of antenna slenderer than in the male, on the inner edge densely ciliated with two series of long curled hairs, scaly hairs on the clubs longer and denser. *Prothorax* as in the male. *Elytra* striate and punctated as in the male, apex truncated but keeping the traces of spines on the same points as in the male; apicale impression perpendicular, forming narrow obliquely transverse grooves with inconspicuous tubercles instead of spines, sutural stria forming a deep furrow behind the middle, with the apex rectangular. Underside piceous and densely covered with long curled hairs excepting the meso- and metathorax, last segment of abdomen convex with slight impression in the middle.

Measurements:—

	♀	♂
Length of body	3.00 mm	2.80 mm
Length of prothorax	0.87	0.87
Breadth "	0.73	0.73
Length of elytra	1.67	1.60
Breadth " (at the bases)	0.73	0.71
" " (before the declivity)	0.80	0.80

Habitat.—Nagao, Takahara village (Miyazaki Prefecture Kiushu, Y. HITAKA leg.).

Trees attacked:—*Quercus gilva* BLUME, *Quercus acuta* THUNB. *Quercus*

myrsinaefolia BLUME.

Type in the writer's collection.

BLANDFORD described the male (nec. CHAPUIS) while Y. HITAKA was fortunate enough as to catch both sexes. The characteristics of this male individuals perfectly coincides with the description of BLANDFORD, with the exception of the apical spine of elytron, which is, single, thick and about as long as the spines of the interstices.

16. *Diapus formosanus* NIJJIMA et MURAYAMA

Journ. Coll. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. Sapporo, Vol. XV, pt. 4, p. 217 (1925).

This species was previously reported from the Rengeti forest as a pest of *Lithocarpus Konishii* HAYATA. Prof. NIJJIMA collected them from Nanto of Formosa in the tree of *Psidium guajacum* with a pair of *Platypus solidus* WALKER.

The new facts discovered by later investigations of the writer have obliged him to modify somewhat the list and distribution table given in the first supplementary note published in 1925. The writer sincerely hopes that the present report may serve the general public in the further study of the subject.

No.	Species	Japan proper					Oriental Region									Other localities	
		Saghalien	Hokkaido	Honshiu	Kiushiu	Shikoku	Korea	Kiukiu	Formosa	South-China	Philippines	French-Indo-china & Siam	British India	Ceylon & Burma	Malay Archipel. (western part of the Wallace line)	Malay Archipel. (eastern part of the Wallace line)	
1. <i>Platypus lewisi</i> BLANDFORD			x	x					x								
2. <i>P. modestus</i> BLANDFORD			x														
3. <i>P. Niijimai</i> MURAYAMA										x							
4. <i>P. severini</i> BLANDFORD			x	x	x	x			x								
5. <i>P. formosanus</i> NIJJIMA et MURAYAMA								x									
6. <i>P. solidus</i> WALKER									x								
7. <i>P. calamus</i> BLANDFORD				x	x					x	x	x	x			x	
8.* <i>P. hamatus</i> BLANDFORD			x	x													
9. <i>P. lepidus</i> CHAPUIS									x		x		x			x	
9.a <i>P. lepidus flectus</i> NIJJIMA et MURAYAMA									x								
10. <i>P. tenuis</i> MURAYAMA		x							x								
11. <i>P. horishensis</i> MURAYAMA									x								
12. <i>Crossotarsus ficeus</i> CHAPUIS									x								
13. <i>C. wallacei</i> CHAPUIS				x					x			x				x	
14.* <i>C. concinnus</i> BLANDFORD				x					x			x					
15.* <i>C. contaminatus</i> BLANDFORD					x				x			x					
16. <i>C. flavomaculatus</i> STROHMEYER						x			x			x					
17. <i>C. simplex</i> MURAYAMA				x		x			x								
18. <i>C. extenedentatus</i> CHAPUIS					x				x								
19. <i>C. formosanus</i> STROHMEYER						x			x								
20. <i>C. terminatus</i> CHAPUIS			x	x	x	x			x				x				
21. <i>C. nipponicus</i> BLANDFORD							x		x								
22.* <i>C. sauteri</i> STROHMEYER				x	x				x								
23. <i>C. quercivorus</i> MURAYAMA						x			x								
24. <i>C. koryoensis</i> MURAYAMA							x		x				x				
25. <i>C. rengetensis</i> NIJJIMA et MURAYAMA								x									
26. <i>Diapus aculeatus</i> BLANDFORD					x				x				x				
27. <i>D. formosanus</i> NIJJIMA et MURAYAMA							x		x			x	x		x		
28. <i>D. quinquespinatus</i> CHAPUIS								x									
Total	0	3	8	11	2	3	0	18a	0	3	1	5	6	4	1		

{Tahiti, Fiji,
Hawaii.